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FTD-HT-23-1114-68

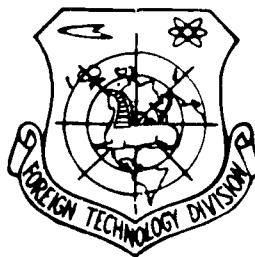
FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY DIVISION



ABRASIVE WEAR OF MATERIALS IN A BLAST FURNACE UNDER ACTUAL WORKING CONDITIONS

by

G. P. Mel'nichenko, M. A. Tylkin, et al.



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EDITED TRANSLATION

ABRASIVE WEAR OF MATERIALS IN A BLAST
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By: G. P. Mel'nichenko, M. A. Tylkin, et al.

English pages: 6

Source: Izvestiya Vysshikh Uchebnykh Zavedeniy. Chernaya
Metallurgiya (News of Institutions of Higher
Learning. Ferrous Metallurgy), Vol. 10, No. 8,
1967, pp. 159-162.

Translated by: L. Heenan/TDBRO-2

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PREPARED BY:

TRANSLATION DIVISION
FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY DIVISION
WP-APB, OND.

DATA HANDLING PAGE

01-ACCESSION NO. 98-DOCUMENT LOC		39-TOPIC TAGS		
TP9000306		thermocouple, abrasiveness, temperature variation, plasticity, metal hardness, martensitic steel, austenitic steel, high-alloy steel		
09-TITLE ABRASIVE WEAR OF MATERIALS IN A BLAST FURNACE UNDER ACTUAL WORKING CONDITIONS				
47-SUBJECT AREA 11				
42-AUTHOR/CO-AUTHORS MEL'NICHENKO, G. P.; 16-TYLKIN, M. A.; 16-GREBENIK, V. M.; 16-SYSUYEV, YU. A.				10-DATE OF INFO -----67
43-SOURCE IZVESTIYA VYSSHIKH UCHEBNYKH ZAVEDENIY. CHERNAYA METALLURGIYA (RUSSIAN)				68-DOCUMENT NO. FTD-HT-23-1114-68 69-PROJECT NO. 72301-78
63-SECURITY AND DOWNGRADING INFORMATION UNCL, O		64-CONTROL MARKINGS NONE		97-HEADER CLASH UNCL
76-REEL/FRAE NO. 1888 0586	77-SUPERSEDES	78-CHANGES	40-GEOGRAPHICAL AREA UR	NO OF PAGES 6
CONTRACT NO.	X REF ACC. NO. 65-BC8012886	PUBLISHING DATE 94-00	TYPE PRODUCT TRANSLATION	REVISION FREQ NONE
STEP NO. 02-UR/0148/67/010/008/0159/0162			ACCESSION NO.	
<p>ABSTRACT The purpose of this study was to det. the wear of pairs from various steel (in mutual contact as they are present in blast-furnace charging machinery) in an atm. of blast-furnace gas and dust. The tests were carried out in an industrial blast furnace, whereby the gap between the pair of materials and the angle of the gas entrance were varied. The gas and dust compns. are given in the text. The following pairs of steels were tested (1st figures for the bell, 2nd figures for the cup): 10, 10; 35, 35; 45, 45; 50G2, 50G2; 6KhV2S, 60KhV2S; 30KhGSA, 30KhGSA; R18, R18; 3Kh2V8, 3Kh2V8; 2Kh13, 2Kh13; T590, T590; T620, T620; G13, G13; U15Kh17N2, U15Kh17N2; Kh20N10G6, Kh20N10G6; 1Kh18N9T, 1Kh18N9T; U20Kh17T, U20Kh17T; 30KhGSA, T590; T590, 3Kh2V8; 1Kh18N9T, 45; and 1Kh18N9T, T590. Cast, welded-on, and forged materials, as well as materials forged, quenched, and tempered at 400 degrees, were tested for 3 consecutive days. The best erosion resistance was shown by materials which retained hardness at high temp., such as T590 and T620. Austenitic steels showed more wear than hard materials, but the former showed higher plasticity, and for this reason they can be recommended for welding onto the surfaces working under erosion wear.</p>				

ABRASIVE WEAR OF MATERIALS IN A BLAST FURNACE
UNDER ACTUAL WORKING CONDITIONS

G. P. Mel'nichenko, M. A. Tylkin, V. M. Grebenik, and Yu. A. Sysuyev

Reference [1] offers data on the wear of contacting surfaces, which were obtained in laboratories from samples whose shape and dimensions not even remotely simulated real parts.

The purpose of ~~our~~ work ~~is~~ to study the wear of contacting pairs, made from various materials, in a flow of gas under conditions quite similar to the operating conditions of the charging machinery in a blast furnace.

Tests were made on one of the blast furnaces at the F. E. Dzerzhinskiy Plant. The size of the gap between the samples, the approach angle of the gas to the gap, and the cup-bell coupling profile were varied with the aid of a device whose operating principle is easily understood from Fig. 1.

To calculate the effect of gas temperature on sample wear chromel-copel thermocouples [2], joined by compensation wires with an EPP-09M electronic potentiometer, were mounted on this device. The daily mean temperature of the samples varied from 350 to 450°C. At the same time the potentiometer recorded the temperature of the blast-furnace gas in the gas vents.

The gas consisted of, %:

CO ₂	CO	N ₂	CH ₄	H ₂
14,0	28,2	55,0	0,4	2,0

Percentage of dust in the gas was, %:

SiO ₂	Al ₂ O ₃	CaO	MgO	Fe	FeO	Fe ₂ O ₃	Zn	C
7,60	3,36	7,40	1,38	31,20	16,21	35,03	0,20	4,00

The material studied was heat-treated, forged steel having various chemical compositions and alloys based on St. 6 steel (see table). The contacting surfaces could be made from the same or different material.

Tests were made on each pair of samples for twelve days. After each 24-h period the samples were taken from the device, photographed, and weighed, after which the test continued.

It was found that the character of the wear on samples representing the cup and the bell is approximately the same. If the gas jet enters at a 60° angle, maximum wear is localized near the inlet. With the passage of time wear extends along the entire surface and into the sample.

The dependence of sample wear on the length of the test is a linear dependence. Low-carbon, soft steels wore more rapidly, and also alloys, such as T590 and T620, had decreased in weight by a factor of 15 after twelve days. However, in combination with softer steels they wore more rapidly than when paired with the same brand. For example, a bell of sormite 1 combined with a cup of 35 steel wears 1.5 times faster than when both parts are made from sormite 1.

On the basis of the data obtained, we have plotted the amount of wear versus the hardness of the samples (Fig. 2).

erosive wear (Fig. 3). The resistance of alloys T590 and T620 is 1.8 times higher than the resistance of sormite 1 which is widely used for welding.

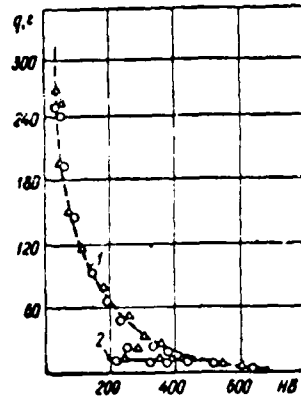


Fig. 2. Losses in sample weight (q) as a function of their hardness: 1 - martensitic steels; 2 - austenitic steels; o - cup hardness; Δ - bell hardness.

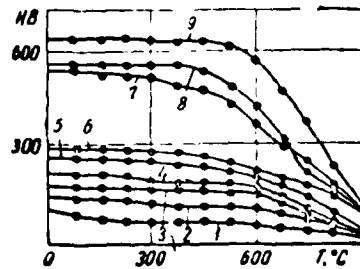


Fig. 3. Variation in sample hardness as a function of test temperature: 1-4 - steel 10, 15, 35, 65, respectively; 5 - 1Kh18N9T; 6 - 30KhGSA; 7 - sormite 1; 8 - 3Kh2V8; 9 - T590.

Austenitic steels wear more than hard alloys; however, they have high plasticity. Because of this, highly alloyed austenitic steels can be recommended for facing surfaces operating in abrasive conditions.

References

1. Leynachuk, Ye. I. Trudy NTO ChM. Metallurgizdat, 1960, Vol. 21.
2. Tylkin, M. A., et al. Stal' (Steel), 1964, No. 5, p. 408.

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Received
12 May 1966